

**[CONFIDENTIAL]**

**SELECTIONS**  
**FROM THE**  
**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**  
**PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,**  
**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**  
**OUDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,**  
**Received up to 24th January, 1882.**

**POLITICAL.**

**THE *Anjuman-i-Punjab*** of the 18th January states that for some time past no news has been received about Aiyub Khan, and therefore the public was induced to imagine that he would pass the rest of his life in peace with his father-in-law on such support as he might be pleased to grant him.

**Afghan affairs.**

Circulation,  
425 copies.

But information lately received shows that he is again endeavouring to invade Afghanistan. We have repeatedly declared that he will never give up his designs against Afghanistan. As far as we have hitherto had opportunities of judging of the actions of the King of Persia, we have always found him wise and cautious. He wisely refrains from meddling with other people's affairs. Now it remains to be seen whether he adheres to his policy of non-intervention or foolishly espouses the cause of his relative. If he assists Aiyub Khan, there is no doubt that he does so at the instigation of Russia. But we warn him against incurring the displeasure of the British Government. Russia is fickle and never keeps her word. Sher Ali fell a dupe to her intrigues, and died an exile at Mazar-i-Sharif.



What can the King of Persia expect from an alliance with her? It is believed that the Amir Abdul Rahman Khan is about to pay a visit to India. Probably he wishes to consult the Viceroy as to what policy he should adopt in case Persia should espouse the cause of Aiyub Khan. The matter is really a very important one, and he is wise in seeking advice. But it should be observed that the late Amir Sher Ali Khan was well disposed towards us before his visit to India, but since his return from India his attitude was far from satisfactory. We hope that Abdul Rahman's visit will not effect such a change in his attitude. Moreover, we are afraid that his visit to India may induce his bigoted subjects to regard him as a kafir, as they did Sher Ali on his return from India.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
175 copies.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh) of the 13th January states that, as some amendments are about to be made in the Civil Procedure Code, the Government should avail itself of the opportunity to amend the provisions about the imprisonment of judgment-debtors in execution of civil court decrees. According to the present law, women are liable to imprisonment in execution of civil court decrees. But it should be observed that the natives are accustomed to keep their women behind the *pardah*. They would prefer death to an outrage on their *sanana*. Is it just and equitable to drag a woman, who has never left her house, into public, and to send her to a jail in execution of a decree? Was there no native member present in the Legislative Council when this law was passed? We are opposed to the admission of natives to a share in the administration, because they positively injure instead of promoting the interests of their countrymen. It is our earnest prayer that the number of native members in the Legislative Council, who have not the courage to freely express their opinions, and say ditto to everything, may not increase. We hope that the Government will draw the attention of the Council to the law in question, and have it amended.



The same paper urges the establishment of agricultural banks for the benefit of cultivators.

The establishment of agricultural banks.

The same paper says that in his replies to the addresses presented, His Excellency the Viceroy during his late tour expressed his intention to extend the principle of self-government. No detailed information on the subject of self-government has yet been vouchsafed to the public. At present the natives have a voice only in the management of municipal affairs;—but even this is merely nominal,—because the native members of municipal committees are generally ignorant men, who have neither the ability nor the courage to express any opinion on any subject. Does the Viceroy wish to increase the powers of members of municipal committees, or to introduce any new scheme of self-government? There is no doubt that the natives will satisfactorily do any work which the Government will be pleased to impose on them in the direction of self-government. All that will be necessary to secure success is:—*First*, educated men should be selected for the work. Intellectual ability and not wealth should be the primary consideration in making selections. *Secondly*, the influence of district officers over the native members should be reduced.

The *Vritta Dhārā* (published in Marathi at Dhar) of the 9th January (received on the 22nd idem) says that at present the food for the different classes of prisoners is prepared separately in jails. But it is rumoured that it has been proposed that the food for all classes of prisoners should be prepared at the same place in future. This is opposed to the religious prejudices of the natives, and therefore the editor hopes that the Government of India will not sanction the proposal.

Circulation,  
125 copies.

The *Sāhas* (the Bengali paper of Allahabad) of the 21st January, in an article headed "The Native Chiefs and the British Government," feudatory Chiefs and the British Resi-

Circulation,  
275 copies.



dents," says that the Native chiefs are mere puppets. They have only a semblance of power, and their positions are not secure. They are always haunted by the fear that the British Government may at any time depose them from their thrones on some pretext. The ex-Gaekwar did not understand the policy of the Government, and the result was that he was dethroned. Some other chiefs have also lost their kingdoms in the same way. The same fate has lately befallen the Raja of Karauli. He has been charged with oppression and incapacity. The Karauli Resident seems to be a better man than the late Baroda Resident. He has not charged the Raja with an attempt to poison him, but has accomplished his object in a simpler way. The Native chiefs are entirely at the mercy of British Residents. As even the people in native states have been convinced of this, they look upon the Residents as their rulers, and do not care much for the chiefs themselves. If any chief passes any strict orders to make his subjects respect his authority, the Resident charges him with tyranny and oppression. When the British administration of justice requires that even an ordinary person should not be condemned before he has been heard, it is difficult to realize why this privilege has been withheld from the unfortunate Native chiefs. There is only one way in which the unwarranted distinction recognised between the Native chiefs and the people in this respect can be accounted for. But we do not think it wise to declare what that way is. But does it not cast a stain on British justice to condemn a Native chief on the mere statements of interested persons, without giving him an opportunity of defending himself from the charges brought against him? Is not such a policy calculated to create suspicion and distrust in the minds of all feudatory chiefs? Only the other day every endeavour was made to bring the Maharaja of Kashmir into disrepute, but fortunately the attempt was unsuccessful. It is well known to what dishonour the son of the Raja of Chota Udaipur was subjected by the British Resident. The late Resident of



Baroda had the ex-Gaehwar dethroned. It does not behove the British Government to rule arbitrarily over us, and to trample on our heads like our late Muhammadan rulers. When any charge is brought against any Native chief, the Government should give him an opportunity of disproving the charge, if he can, before it condemns him.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 18th January, on the authority of a Ludhiana correspondent, complains that there are two Honorary Magistrates at Ludhiana, but that both of them are Musalmans, and urges that one Hindu Honorary Magistrate should be also appointed there. In the *first* place, although the Muhammadan Honorary Magistrates perform their duties satisfactorily, still it appears that the Hindus do not like to have their suits decided by them, and take their cases to the ordinary courts of justice. *Secondly*, the honours and distinctions in the gift of the Government should be bestowed equally on all classes of the community. There are many men among the Hindu community at Ludhiana who are quite fit for the post of Honorary Magistrate.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

The Jaunpur correspondent of the *Waqdya-i-Alam* of the 16th January complains that Mr. The Superintendent of Police, Jaunpur. Young, the Superintendent of Police at Jaunpur, treats his subordinates with great severity. When any police constable commits an offence, a box containing 15 *seers* of sand is placed on his back, and two guns weighing 5 *seers* each, are placed on his shoulders, and he is made to walk for three or four hours. Sometimes the constables, undergoing this punishment, fall down on the ground from exhaustion.

Circulation;  
250 copies.

The *Amudr-al-Akhbar*, Lucknow, has a long article on the Oudh Taluqdars' Association and Sir George Couper, Bart., in its issues of the 5th, 12th, and 19th January. The editor says that it is a matter of deep regret that even

Circulation,  
125 copies.



civilised Government like the British always looks to its own interests, and does not care at all for the people. It has established an association like the Taluqdars' Association, amalgamated Oudh with the North-Western Provinces, appointed selfish men to rule over us, allowed courts to entertain suits which ruin both the plaintiffs and defendants. The question is with what object has the Government established the Taluqdars' Association. Was it the object of the Government that the taluqdars should meet together, slowly cut their throats with their own hands by a blunt knife, and colour the hands of the Government representative in the province, who asks them to make over all they have to the Government, with their own blood? If the Government expected that the expression by the taluqdars of their views at the meeting of the Association would enable it to judge whether they were loyal or disloyal, it was mistaken. No taluqdar, even if he is disaffected towards the Government, can be so foolish as to give vent to his disaffection in public. Was it the object of the Government that the Association should amicably settle boundary and other disputes that might arise among the taluqdars? But they are generally quite ignorant, and it is impossible that they should be able to settle their quarrels amicably: nor could they, who are unable to manage their own estates properly, be expected to assist the Government with good advice in conducting the administration. There is only one thing in which they have assisted the Lieutenant-Governor, viz., the holding of an exhibition at Lucknow. He has established this exhibition by official pressure as a kind of memorial of him in the province. Moreover, the exhibition has given him an opportunity of bestowing honours on one or two natives. But it serves no useful purpose. Poor taluqdars are made to contribute subscriptions, which they can ill afford to pay, to meet the cost of the exhibition. Some days before the exhibition was held they were peremptorily ordered like *coolies* to bring all the good specimens of products and manufactures which



they had in their estates. The taluqdars and the princes of Lucknow have been grieved to the heart at the treatment which they received at the late two darbars held at Lucknow by Sir George Couper. At the first darbar the Maharaja of Balrampur was seated on a chair while all other persons were made to sit on the floor. Similarly, at the second darbar, his chair was placed on a stand, and the chairs of other taluqdars and princes were placed on the floor. They were never subjected to such dishonour in the time of any former Chief Commissioner. All classes of the community in Oudh, with the exception of one or two taluqdars, who are his great favourites, and on whom he has conferred many favours, are dissatisfied with his administration. The Maharaja of Balrampur has been appointed President of the Association in question. But we ask the Association—is he fit for that post? He has received no education, and cannot clearly express his sentiments even in his own language. When the Local Government wishes to adopt any measure affecting the interests of the taluqdars, it asks for the opinion of the Association. The Maharaja of Balrampur, who specially enjoys the good graces of the Lieutenant-Governor, at once approves of the measure, because he knows full well that the measure will not practically affect him. Then the other taluqdars also, *nolens volens*, express their approval, because they are afraid that otherwise they will incur the displeasure of the Lieutenant-Governor. Raja Amir Hasan Khan, Taluqdar of Mahmudabad, was formerly Vice-President of the Association. Both the Association and the local Government attached great weight to his opinion. But when he opposed the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces, he incurred the displeasure of the local Government, and probably at its instigation the Association struck off his name from the list of members. Now, we ask Sir George Couper whether he was appointed by Her Majesty's ruler over this province in order that he might create extreme dissatisfaction in the minds of the people by his mischievous acts. He has



fixed very strict conditions about the payment of land revenue. He has conferred new rights on tenants, which has made them impertinent and insolent towards their landlords, like the Irish peasants. He returns home with his hands stained with the destruction of our hopes and aspirations. The farewell addresses presented to him at Lucknow do not represent the real feelings of the people towards him. Oudh cannot prosper until it is again separated from the North-Western Provinces. The Taluqdárs' Association, as at present conducted, is worse than useless, and should be abolished.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,  
275 copies.

The *Sahas* (Allahabad) of the 21st January praises the Railway authorities at the Allahabad station for the good arrangements made by them for the convenience of the pilgrims. Six booking-offices have been opened, and some Railway officer or District Police officer generally stands near each booking-office at the time of the distribution of tickets to see that no illegal exaction is made from the pilgrims. In order to take the pilgrims to their homes as soon as possible, the trains which usually carried goods are made to carry passengers. The editor then makes the following remarks about the management of the Magh Fair :— (1) There was a scarcity of wheat-flour at the fair, and the pilgrims had to eat *juar* and *bajra* flour. The District Traffic Manager sent for a large quantity of wheat-flour from Cawnpore and Mirzapur, and for this we are very thankful to him. (2) A tax was unjustly levied even from those men who went in their own boats by the Jumna to the confluence to bathe. (3) The fair was well arranged. There were narrow lanes at short distances by which the people could easily move in all directions. The post-office, the hospital, and the court were placed at suitable places. The arrangement reflects credit on the city kotwal. (4) The people had to purchase everything they required—such as fuel, bamboos, earthen pots, &c., at



the fair at the shopkeepers' own rates. If any man took anything from the city to the fair for his use, a duty was levied on it. (5) A large number of sweepers should have been sent for from other places for the fair. The lanes in the town have been neglected, and cholera has broken out. (6) The roads leading to the fair at the confluence of the rivers from the town were not watered, and therefore the people were put to great inconvenience from the dust. When the Government levied so many taxes at the fair, it should have made every arrangement for the convenience of the pilgrims. (7) Mr. Neale and Mr. Benson have taken great pains in the proper management of the fair. They should also exercise a strict supervision over the income and expenditure. (8) It would be a good thing if honorary magistrates and municipal commissioners assisted Government officers in the management of the fair.

*The Ashâat-al-Sunnat* (Lahore) for August and September, 1881 (published in January, 1882), has a long article on the Ahl-i-Hadis sect of Musalmans. The editor, Maulvi Abusaid Muhammad Husain, is himself a member of this sect. The editor says that the opponents of the Ahl-i-Hadis call the latter Wahabis through enmity, and have led the European officers to believe that the Wahabis are rebels. But as the Ahl-i-Hadis consider opposition to the British Government, which protects their lives and property, and has granted them full religious liberty, as unlawful according to the tenets of their religion, they look upon the term Wahabi, when applied to them, as a misnomer and as a term of abuse. The editor quotes large extracts from the books of Nawab Sadiq Hasan Khan of Bhupal, who belongs to the Ahl-i-Hadis sect, on the subject in question in support of his remarks.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>	Jalandhar,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	1882. Jany. 21st	1882. Jany. 22nd	...
2	<i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	" 16th & 21st	" 19th & 22nd	...
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Khwaja Yusuf Ali,	21st	24th	225 copies.
4	<i>Ahwan-al-Akhbar</i>	Amroha	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Husain Khan	6th & 12th	19th & 20th	115 "
5	<i>Asas-i-Sikandri</i>	Moredabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	14th	18th	60 "
6	<i>Asas-al-Akhbar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	16th	20th	64 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Afham</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	17th	19th	140 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Afham</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	18th	21st	1,700 "
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Mirza Falyaz Beg	15th	18th	80 "
10	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannadi</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	16th	19th	125 "
11	<i>Akmal-al-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhr-al-din	17th	21st	80 "
12	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly	Golab Rai	17th & 21st	19th & 23rd	276 copies (in- cluding 68 co- pies taken by Govt.)
13	<i>Almora Akhbar</i>	Almora	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Sada Nand	15th	19th	51 copies.
14	<i>Asjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Chandan Lal	14th	"	135 "
15	<i>Asjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Urdu-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Mir Nisar Ali	18th	21st	425 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
16	<i>Aswad-al-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	19th	20th	125 copies.
17	<i>Ashraf-al-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	21st	24th	100 "
18	<i>Shahat Bandha</i>	Aligarh	Hindi	Weekly	Tota Ram	18th & 20th	19th & 24th	175 "



19	<i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisari</i> ...	Bareilly ...	Urdu	Ditto	...	Thakur Prasad	...	14th	...	19th	...	225
20	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sihandari</i>	Rampur ...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Muhammed Husain,	...	16th	...	28th	...	410
21	<i>Delhi Punch</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Husain Ali	...	15th	...	21st	...	225
22	<i>Guldasta-i-Benares</i> ,	Benares ...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Fida Husain	...	18th	...	18th	...	115
23	<i>Guramukhi Akhbar</i>	Lahore ...	Gurmukhi ...	Ditto	...	Gurmukh Singh	...	18th	...	24th	...	300
24	<i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	Gwalior ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	...	Umácharan	...	8th & 15th	...	18th & 20th	...	...
25	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur ...	Hindi	Bi-weekly	...	Mahabir Prasad	...	18th & 21st	...	21st & 24th	...	188
26	<i>Jaipur Akhbar</i>	Jaipur ...	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	...	Wajih-al-din	...	15th	...	19th	...	58
27	<i>Jalwa-i-Tar</i>	Meerut ...	Ditto	Weekly	...	Rae Ganeshi Lal	...	16th	...	28th	...	50
28	<i>Karnatak</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	...	Muhammed Yaqub,	...	20th	...	21st	...	250
29	<i>Kashi Patrika</i>	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	...	Lakshmi Shankar	...	...	...	...	...	725 copies (in- cluding 370 copies taken by Govt.)
30	<i>Kashmir-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	...	Rev. T. Craven	...	18th	...	18th	...	310 copies.
31	<i>Kashmir-i-Azam</i>	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Mir Husain	...	16th	...	19th	...	90
32	<i>Kashmir-i-Hind</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Mahs Narain	...	18th	...	18th	...	600
33	<i>Kashmir-i-Panjab</i>	Gujran- wala,	Ditto	Weekly	...	Brij Lal	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	<i>Kashmir-i-Nar</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	...	Jawwad Ali	...	18th & 21st	...	20th & 23rd	...	490 copies (in- cluding 86 copies taken by Govt.)
35	<i>Madras Gazette</i>	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly	...	Gobardhan Das	...	16th	...	20th	...	190 copies.
36	<i>Madras-i-Qalbat</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	...	Ghulam Muhammad	...	17th	...	18th	...	200
37	<i>Madras-i-Darakhshan</i> ,	Delhi ...	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	...	Nusrat Ali	...	16th	...	19th	...	150
38	<i>Madras-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor ...	Ditto	Weekly	...	Muhib-ul-lah	...	15th	...	20th	...	90
39	<i>Mir-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Monthly	...	Krishan Narain	...	For Decr.	...	19th	...	245
40	<i>Mir-i-Fala</i>	Lahore ...	Hindal	Weekly	...	Mukund Ram	...	Jan. 16th	...	18th	...	250
41	<i>Mir-i-Takshir</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	...	Bihari Lal	...	15th	...	21st	...	125
42	<i>Mir-i-Nar</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	...	Nabi Baksh	...	19th	...	22nd	...	32
43	<i>Nasir-i-Ain</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	...	Amyd Ali	...	16th	...	20th	...	120



## List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
44	<i>Naig-i-Hind</i>	Allahabad,	Urdu	Weekly	Abdul Latif	1862. Jan. 22nd	1862. Jan. 23rd	...
45	<i>Najmal Akhbar</i>	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	Ruhullah Khan	" 16th	" 19th	200 copies.
46	<i>Najmal Hind</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Awatar Kishen	" 12th & 19th	" 20th & 24th respectively.	...
47	<i>Nadim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamha Das	22nd	24th	325 "
48	<i>Nadim-i-Hind</i>	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Ambika Prasad	" 17th	" 19th	306 "
49	<i>Nar Afshan</i>	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	" 19th	" 21st	700 "
50	<i>Nar-al-Akbar</i>	Allahabad,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Roshan Lal	" 15th	" 18th	120 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)
51	<i>Nar-al-Anwar</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yakub,	21st	21st	357 copies.
52	<i>Nusrat-ul-Akbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Nasrat Ali	" 16th	" 19th	90 "
53	<i>Oudh Akbar</i>	Unknow,	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	" 18th to 24th	" 18th to 24th respectively.	250 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
54	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	17th	22nd	600 copies.
55	<i>Panjabi Akbar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azim	" 18th & 21st	" 24th	300 "
56	<i>Panjab Punch</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Fateh-al-din	" 18th	" 23rd	150 "
57	<i>Patiela Akbar</i>	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	16th	20th	300 "
58	<i>Prince of Wales' Gazette.</i>	Masrut	Ditto	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	" 20th	" 21st	50 "
59	<i>Rafal An</i>	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	" 17th	" "	500 "



60	Rabbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	16th, 19th, & 23rd.	18th, 21st & 24th respec- tively.	517	"
61	Reformer	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Nobin Chandar Rae,	16th	18th	115	"
62	Sabha Kapurthala	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Sharf-al-din	21st	23rd	150	"
63	Safir-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulagi Das	16th	19th	275	"
64	Sahas	Allahabad,	Bengali	Weekly	Rajni Kant Basu	21st	23rd	225	"
65	Sajjan Kot-i-Sudha- bar.	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	16th	20th	...	"
66	Star-i-Hind	Moradabad	Urdu	Ditto	Banwari Lal	19th	22nd	...	"
67	Tilyda-al-Ahbab	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Muhammad Ali	20th	21st	900	"
68	Victoria Paper	Slalkot	Ditto	Four times a week.	Gyan Chand	11th, 13th, 15th & 17th.	18th & 21st respectively.	125	"
69	Vritta Dhara	Dhar	Marathi	Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	2nd & 9th	22nd	250	"
70	Waqya-i-Alam	Ghansipur,	Urdu	Ditto	Siraj-al-din Ahmad,	16th	20th	...	"

ALLAHABAD,

The 28th January, 1882.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRINTED AT THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.



Am. Cat. No. 100

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

